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ANNUAL LABOR MARKET REVIEW

State of New Jersey

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
DIVISION OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH
OFFICE OF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 - 0056

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State of New Jersey - Department of Labor

Division of Planning and Research

affiliated with the

Employment and Training Administration

U. S. Department of Labor

ANNUAL LABOR MARKET REVIEW

April 1983

State of New Jersey

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PREFACE

The Annual Labor Market Review presents and analyzes the latest short-and long-term trends of an area's demographics, labor force, employment, unemployment, income, construction activity, labor supply and demand, and occupational outlook. The impact of the latest known economic development events is discussed.

The review is meant to be a reference for use in local and regional economic development planning and for employment and training program planning.

These reports are published each year for the State of New Jersey and its 10 major labor areas.

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NEW JERSEY FACT SHEET

1980 CENSUS FACTS

Population	7,364,823
Land Area	7,467.9 Sq. Mi.
Population per Sq. Mi.	986.6
Median Age	32.2
Median Household Income	$19,801
Median Family Income	$22,907

1982 LABOR FORCE AND EMPLOYMENT (Thousands):

Labor Force	3,624.0
Employment	3,299.0
Unemployment	325.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	9.0
Total Wage & Salary Empl.	3,085.2
Manufacturing	727.7
Nonmanufacturing	2,357.5
Construction	107.2
Services	661.5
Trade	698.2
Government	525.8

TOURIST ATTRACTIONS:

Hotel-casinos	9
Shoreline	127 miles
Lakes & Ponds	over 800
State Forests	10
Wilderness Area	Pine Barrens
Winter Ski Areas	Bergen, Camden, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, Salem, Somerset, Sussex, and Union counties.
Professional Team Sports	Meadowlands

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES:

4 Yr. Colleges & Universities	26
County Colleges	20

Plus a network of vocational, trade, and technical schools.

TRANSPORTATION HIGHLIGHTS:

Highways -- New Jersey Turnpike, 132 miles, links Hudson River bridges and tunnels into New York City with the Delaware Memorial Bridge, and provides access to Newark International Airport, the Philadelphia area and its International Airport, and the Pennsylvania Turnpike.

Atlantic City Expressway, 44 miles, links Atlantic City with the Camden/Philadelphia area.

Garden State Parkway, 156 miles, links southernmost Cape May County with the New York State Thruway.

Interstate Highways, 340 miles.

Railways -- Passenger: Highspeed lines PATH (New York City/New Jersey) and PATCO (Camden area/Philadelphia) plus AMTRAK and N. J. Transit provide service to an estimated 270,000 daily round-trip passengers.

Freight: An estimated 3555.3 track miles provided service to over 760,000 carloads of freight weighing over 28 million tons in 1980.

Major International Airport -- Newark

Water Ports -- Excellent facilities in both northern and southern New Jersey.

COUNTIES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED PLACES: NEW JERSEY

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HIGHLIGHTS AND CONCLUSIONS

From 1970 to 1980, New Jersey's population underwent major age structure changes: a smaller proportion were under 15 years of age; a greater proportion were aged 65 or older. While the population increase over the decade was a relatively steady 2.7%, the increase from 1980 to 1981 slowed to 0.5%, resulting mostly from a natural increment. In 1981, New Jersey's estimated population was 7,404,000. By 2000, it is projected to reach 8.3 million persons.

On a per capita basis, New Jersey's personal income in 1981 was $12,127. This was 116% of the national average ($10,491). Meanwhile, average hourly earnings of production workers stood at $8.02 in 1981 and rose to $8.60 by 1982.

In 1982, New Jersey's labor force rose to 3,624,000, an increase of 46,000 over 1981. However, largely due to the impact of the national recession, employment dropped 26,000 over the year to average 3,299,000, and unemployment was up by 63,000 to average 325,000. The state's unemployment rate averaged 9.0% in 1982 compared with 7.3% in 1981.

Total nonfarm employment dipped to 3,085,200 in 1982. Losses in the factory sector were partially countered by gains in the state's strong services and trade industries.

High mortgage interest rates in the first half of the year held New Jersey's residential construction levels to an all-time low. Preliminary 1982 data show 20,424 units authorized by building permit. Despite this low figure, homebuilding permits increased dramatically toward the end of the year, reflecting an easing of interest rates.

Total wage and salary employment in New Jersey is expected to increase by approximately 15.2% from the level in 1980 to 3,748,000 by 1990. Among occupational groups, professional and technical workers are projected to experience the highest rate of increase.

New Jersey's economic prospects from mid-1983 appear brighter: there are increased signs of recovery from the national recession, which began in mid-1981. The state's better-than-national performance during the recession, plus the numerous ongoing and planned economic development projects and more recently, an upturn in its new business incorporations and an increase in construction activity, all support optimism. As in the nation, the speed of New Jersey's recovery is expected to depend heavily upon the extent to which consumer spending picks up from current subdued levels.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION

According to Bureau of the Census final data, New Jersey's population since 1970 had grown by 193,179, or 2.7%, to 7,364,823 in 1980. Estimates of population migration show the increase resulted from a greater number of births than deaths rather than from a gain of new residents moving into New Jersey from other states. In contrast, from 1960 to 1970, the number of individuals moving into the state accounted for 44% of the growth.

From 1970 to 1980, there were major age structure changes in New Jersey. Overall, census data showed an aging of the state's population. In 1970 nearly 28% of the state's population was under 15 years old; this segment declined to 21.4% by 1980. Conversely, the 65 years and over segment increased from 9.7% in 1970 to 11.7% in 1980. While the 35-64 year-old group remained relatively unchanged from 33.9% in 1970 to 34.0% in 1980, the impact of the "baby boomers" swelled the ranks of 15-34 year-old segment from 27.7% in 1970 to 32.9% by 1980.

The median age of New Jersey's population in 1980 was 32.2 years, higher than the nation's (30.0 years). Among states, only Florida had a higher median age (34.7 years) for its population.

POPULATION BY AGE, RACE*, SEX: NEW JERSEY
1980

	Total	White	Black	Other
Total	7,364,823	6,127,467	925,060	312,360
% Male	48.0	48.1	46.6	48.9
% Female	52.0	51.9	53.4	51.1
% Under age 15	21.4	19.7	28.8	32.4
% Aged 65+	11.7	12.9	6.3	3.1

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

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* Data limitations: "white" and "other races" categories are not comparable to 1970 census data. A much larger proportion of the Spanish-origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race as "other"; and in 1970 most persons who marked the "other races" category and wrote in a Spanish ethnic designation, such as Mexican, were reclassified as "white." In 1980, such persons were not reclassed.

POPULATION DENSITY FOR THE YEAR 1980

NJ MUNICIPALITIES

PERSONS PER ACRE

- LESS THAN 1
- 1–5
- 5–10
- 10+

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In 1980, census data also revealed that 83.2% of the state's population was white, 12.6% was black, and 6.7% of Spanish origin (an ethnic, not racial category). See page 22.

New Jersey's population increased by 39,000 or 0.5% from April 1, 1980 to an estimated July 1, 1981 level of 7,404,000. Most of this increase resulted from natural increment rather than in-migration. Nevertheless, 1980-1981 population changes within the state can be largely explained by the differences in net migration patterns. County estimates show that Ocean County appeared to have had the highest number of in-migrants over the 1980-1981 period. Essex and Mercer counties had the most substantial out-migration.

The county estimates also suggest some possibilities of population shifts that should be monitored in the future. Many of the declines that occurred from 1970 to 1980 in New Jersey's northeastern, highly industrialized counties may have abated since 1980, as shown on page 23 . Previous increases in the more rural counties such as Cape May, Hunterdon, Sussex, and Warren may also have moderated since 1980.

More detailed population data from the 1980 census and from subsequent estimate programs are available through the New Jersey State Data Center's affiliates: county planning boards and county libraries. For more information on the State Data Center and its services, contact 609-984-2593.

Household* Size in New Jersey

According to the 1980 census, the average number of persons per household in New Jersey was 2.84, down substantially from 3.17 in 1970. The decline was the result of 14.9% increase in the number of New Jersey households--from 2,218,182 in 1970 to 2,548,594 in 1980--and only a 2.9% over-the-decade rise in the number of persons living in households (from 7,024,244 to 7,228,290).

All 21 of the state's counties declined in average household size from 1970 to 1980. Only three counties (Atlantic, Cape May, and Hudson) had average household sizes below 3.00 in 1970, while only four counties (Burlington, Gloucester, Morris, and Sussex) had average household sizes above 3.00 in 1980

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* Definitions of population in housing units or group quarters:

Household - includes all persons who occupy a group of rooms or a single room which constitutes a housing unit, that is, when it is occupied as separate living quarters and occupants have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

Group Quarters - persons who are institutional residents; noninstitutional residents (college dormitories, military barracks, missions, etc.), or persons in living quarters occupied by 9 or more unrelated individuals (boarding house, commune).

Projected New Jersey Population, 1980-2000

Population projections* for the State of New Jersey and its counties reflect an overall slowing in growth, a continuing shift in the population away from the northeastern counties, and relatively higher growth rates in the southern and northwestern counties.

Page 24 presents projections from this Division's Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis for state and county population at 5-year intervals from 1980 to the year 2000. The projections incorporate 1980 census figures and the economic impact of such developments as casino gambling in Atlantic City (see below) and already-committed industrial and residential development in the Meadowlands area of northeastern New Jersey.

According to the projections for the state's southern counties, Cape May's annual growth rate (2.5%) is due to projected net gains from in-migration, including persons aged 65 and over. Atlantic County is projected to have an annual growth rate of 2.2%, due primarily to casino-generated growth. While projections reflect a slowing of Ocean County's rate of growth (about 2% per annum), gains in population are expected from casino-related development and from in-migration.

HOTEL-CASINO RELATED POPULATION
ADJUSTMENTS FOR NEW JERSEY COUNTIES,
1985 and 1990

County	1985	1990
Atlantic	55,288	98,187
Burlington	2,212	2,618
Camden	4,423	5,237
Cape May	7,740	9,164
Cumberland	2,764	3,273
Gloucester	2,212	2,618
Ocean	4,412	5,237
Other Counties	3,864	4,578
NEW JERSEY	82,927	130,909

Note: Population is assumed to remain at 1990 level through 2000 in this model.

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, June 1982.

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* Projections should not be confused with forecasts. A projection is a measurement of a future condition that would exist if the rules and assumptions of the method proved to be empirically valid in the future. Forecasts are judgmental: they are predictions of future conditions.

In the northwestern part of the state, Sussex County is projected to grow at a rate of 2.2% because of a large number of persons working in other counties who choose to live in Sussex. At the other end of the growth spectrum, the northeastern counties of Hudson, Essex, and Union are projected to lose population from 1980 to 2000. This is the result of low employment projections leading to expected net out-migration. However, 1981 population estimates indicate that population shifts in this area should be closely monitored in the future.

The central New Jersey counties of Middlesex, Monmouth, Morris, and Somerset have projected growth rates above 1.0% and reflect relatively strong employment projections.

INCOME DATA

According to U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) estimates,* New Jersey's 1981 total personal income was $89,787.7 million. The state's 1981 per capita income of $12,127 was 116% of the national average ($10,491).

At the writing of this review, 1981 BEA income estimates at the county level were unavailable; therefore, 1980 BEA estimates serve as the basis for analysis. Total personal and per capita income for the United States, New Jersey, and counties are found on page

Personal income for New Jersey increased 12.3% from 1979 to an estimated $80,798.6 million in 1980. The state's 1980 per capita income was $10,935, or a 12.1% increase over the 1979 figure. In addition, New Jersey's 1980 per capita income was 115% of the national average.

Atlantic County recorded the state's largest percent increase in personal income from 1979 to 1980. A major factor in the area's growth was the continued opening of hotel-casinos, which began in the spring of 1978. While personal income increased by 19.8% in the county, proprietor's income for the service industries (including hotel-casinos) increased by 63.9%.

On a per capita basis, personal income ranged from a high of $14,243 in Bergen County to a low of $8,369 in Cumberland County in 1980. Again Atlantic County showed the largest increase in per capita income with a gain of $1,630 or 18.9% over the 1979 figure. However, Atlantic County's personal per capita income remained somewhat below the statewide average of $10,935.

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* Personal income estimates for the nation's 273 SMSAs** and 3,140 counties for selected years appear each year in the April issue of the Survey of Current Business, a monthly publication of the U. S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA).

** Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA): see Appendix.

From 1970 to 1980, BEA estimates of total personal and per capita income more than doubled for both the nation and the state. Although the percent increases for New Jersey were slightly lower than for the nation, the dollar increase in per capita personal income over this period was actually greater for New Jersey ($6,198 increase for the state vs. $5,566 increase for the nation).

Income figures from the 1980 census (shown on page 26) are not comparable to those from the BEA because of differences in definitions and data sources. While the 1980 census showed Bergen to be the leader in per capita income among the state's counties, the census ranked Morris first in median household income ($26,626) and median family income ($29,283).*

Poverty data from the 1980 census are based on various thresholds (cutoffs) by size of family and number of related children under 18 years old. Thresholds are computed by the U. S. Bureau of the Census for the national level only. For example, in 1979 the poverty threshold for a family of four (with two related children under 18 years of age) was $7,356. According to census data, 9.53% of persons (not in families) and 7.62% of families in New Jersey were below poverty in 1979. This compares with 12.4% of persons and 9.6% of families below poverty nationwide in 1979.

Average Hourly Earnings

Average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing industries increased by 102% from 1973 to 1982. In 1973, these production workers earned an average $4.26 per hour, while in 1982 wages averaged $8.60 per hour. During the same period, the New York-Northeastern New Jersey metropolitan area's Consumer Price Index (CPI), which measures the costs of goods and services for an urban family of four, increased by 96%. The CPI for the Philadelphia area, which includes southern New Jersey, grew by 105%.

Of all the manufacturing industries for which there is a complete 1973-1982 data series (page 27), petroleum product workers showed the largest percent increase in average hourly earnings (154%) over that period. Transportation equipment production workers were second with an increase of 122%. Other industries that outperformed both regional CPIs included stone/clay,glass, nonelectrical machinery, and chemicals.

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* Household income differs from family income by including income received by: (a) all household members 15 years old or over, not just those related to the householder, and by (b) persons living alone and in other nonfamily households. See page 4 for a definition of household.

Average Weekly Hours

The average number of hours worked per week by New Jersey production workers in manufacturing industries was 41.4 in 1973, a pre-recession year. This level dropped by 1.2 hours per week to 40.2 in 1982, a recession year. The average number of hours per week has ranged from a low of 39.9 hours during 1975, the state's worst post-World War II recession, to a high of 41.4 hours in 1973. See page 28.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
ANNUAL AVERAGE 1973-1982
(Data in Hours)

1973	41.4
1974	40.7
1975	39.9
1976	40.4
1977	41.1
1978	40.8
1979	41.2
1980	40.7
1981	40.6
1982	40.2

Annual Average Pay: 1981*

New Jersey ranked ninth highest among states in annual average pay for 1981 (latest available data). Its average pay of $16,530 was above the national average of $15,691. A recent release on these data by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics listed five New Jersey SMSAs that topped the U. S. average: Newark, $17,822; New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville, $17,582; Jersey City $16,519; Trenton, $16,285; and Paterson-Clifton-Passaic, $15,755. The New York-New Jersey SMSA, which includes Bergen County, also topped the U. S. figure with an annual average pay of $18,521.

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY PERMIT, 1982

Preliminary and incomplete data show that in 1982 there were at least 20,424 dwelling units authorized by building permit in New Jersey. This figure will be revised upward when reports from all municipalities are in, but the year's total is not likely to be much different from 1981, which had the lowest level of residential construction since complete recordkeeping began in 1960. See page 29 which presents data back through 1973.

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*Source: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Employment Security(ES)-202 data (compiled on all workers covered by the Unemployment Insurance Compensation law).

However, there was a dramatic increase in building permits issued as mortgage interest rates eased over the year:

1982

Quarter	Units Authorized*
1st	2,849
2nd	4,277
3rd	4,930
4th	7,008

Many economists feel that such increases are one signal of the start of an economic recovery, or at least better times ahead for the residential construction industry.

For the second consecutive year, Middlesex led the state's 21 counties in residential homebuilding, with 3,664 authorized units. Ocean County, the previous leader from 1967 to 1980, followed in 1982 with 2,502 units.

Final 1982 building permics data will be relased later this year by the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis: 609-292-0076.

LABOR FORCE

The state's labor force increased by 1.0% from 1981 to 1982 to an estimated 3,624,000--its highest level for any year during the 1973-1982 period. Despite this rise, the impact of the 1981-1982 national recession was evident in the drop of the number of New Jersey's employed persons and the rise in the number of unemployed persons. Employment dropped by less than 1.0% from 1981 to 3,299,000 in 1982, but the number of unemployed persons increased by 24% to an estimated 325,000 in 1982, a level of joblessness surpassed only in 1975 and 1976 when New Jersey was wrestling with the effects of the deepest post-World War II national recession to occur up until that time.

Monthly data show that in 1982, New Jersey's jobless rate dropped from the high for the year of 9.8% in January to a low of 8.3% in October, and ended the year at 8.8% in December. The state's jobless rate averaged 9.0% in 1982, well below the national rate of 9.7%, and the better-than-national performance continued in January and February 1983.

Economists expect the unemployment rate in New Jersey to level out during 1983 as economic recovery gets underway, with sustained decreases occuring by about the fourth quarter.

** These data do not include late reports of 1,360 units which are recorded in the preliminary totals on page 29.

CHARACTERISTICS OF NEW JERSEY'S INSURED UNEMPLOYED*

Although the number of insured unemployed, covered under the New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Law, does not represent the total number of unemployed, the characteristics of Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants represent a significant segment of them. See page 44 in Appendix for an explanation of the unemployment insurance program in New Jersey, the definition of insured unemployed, and the data sources.

The number of claimants in the regular state UI program averaged 140,500 in 1982, up 11,900 since 1981, reflecting the severity of the national recession which began in mid-1981. The level of claims tends to fluctuate with the economic climate. Since 1971, the number of regular UI program claimants has ranged from a low of 101,300 in 1973 to a high of 178,900 in 1975, the worst year of the last deep recession.

Additionally, some change in the number of claimants, especially from 1978 to 1981, can be attributed to the extension of UI coverage in 1978 to government workers; employees of nonprofit elementary and secondary schools; certain domestic and agricultural workers; and, in 1980, legislation excluding some persons claiming UI benefits while receiving pensions.

In general, the proportion of manufacturing claimants to total claimants has decreased over the years as New Jersey's manufacturing sector has declined and the number of workers from other industries, most notably services, has increased due to both economic expansion and changes in UI laws. In 1973 workers from manufacturing industries made up 42.3% of the total claimant population. In 1982, this proportion had fallen to 39.0%. At the time, manufacturing's share of total nonfarm payroll employment dropped from 30.5% to 23.6%. This decline in the proportion of manufacturing claimants, however, was interrupted in 1974, 1980, and 1982, as the result of recessionary periods.

There was only a slight increase (+0.4%) in claims from workers in nonmanufacturing firms from 1981 to 1982. Employment in the services industry continued to rise as in past years, and a major contributor in New Jersey was the hotel-casino industry in Atlantic City. Along with the increase in total service jobs, however, was a small increase (+2.6%) in claims in 1982. This is partly a result of the fluctuations associated with service industry jobs in Atlantic City and elsewhere. However, analysts agree that, overall, casinos have stabilized the unemployment insurance claims load in the Atlantic City area which had much wider seasonal fluctuations prior to the establishment of the hotel-casino industry.

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* See Appendix for an explanation of the Unemployment Insurance Program in New Jersey, the definition of the insured unemployed, and the data sources.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL COVERED PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS
AND EMPLOYER UNITS: SEPTEMBER 1980, 1981*

Industry	Employment (%)		Employer Units	
	1980	1981	1980	1981
Manufacturing	30.8	30.1	14,195	13,959
Fabricated Metals	2.3	2.3	1,574	1,503
Electrical Machinery	3.7	3.5	890	865
Nonelectrical Machinery	2.9	2.8	1,982	1,920
Food	2.0	1.9	671	643
Textiles	0.8	0.8	468	434
Apparel	2.3	2.3	1,683	1,681
Chemicals	5.0	4.9	1,048	1,068
Nonmanufacturing	69.2	69.9	137,598	138,327
Construction	4.6	4.5	14,690	14,513
Transp./Comm./Util.	7.4	7.4	6,803	6,834
Trade	26.8	27.1	53,145	53,291
Fin./Ins./Real Estate	6.2	6.3	11,659	11,814
Services	22.5	23.0	44,391	45,283

* Includes those private sector jobs covered by the regular New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Program.

Source: New Jersey Covered Employment Trends, 1980, 1981, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis.

Claims from construction workers rose by 14.4% from 1981 to 1982, while employment also rose slightly by 2.9%. Although the construction industry has suffered because of high interest rates, the casino industry has had a stabilizing effect on its employment situation. This contribution by the casino industry began to be felt again in 1982 from a new casino project under construction after a lull in 1981.

Statistics on the age distribution of UI claimants show the two youngest age cohorts (under 25 and 25-to-34) have become a proportionately larger segment of the total claimant population. In 1973, an estimated 40.7% of all claimants were in these two age cohorts. By 1982, this proportion increased to 51.5%. The increase parallels the relative growth of these age groups in the total population. These workers generally have less job seniority than older age groups and, therefore, are often the first to be laid off.

From 1973 to 1982, the proportion of claimants in the two oldest age categories (55-to-64 and over 64) decreased from 24.4% to 15.4%. However, the liberalization of the pension offset laws in January 1981 actually increased the proportion between 1980 and 1981. Nevertheless, the 1981 proportion of 15.6% was below that of 1979 (18.9%) prior to the enactment of the original pension offset legislation.

In 1982, the number of women claiming benefits averaged 60,800, up from 57,500 in 1981. However, women's share of total claims decreased by 1.4 percentage points over the year to a total share of 43.3% in 1982. This proportional decrease is partly the result of increases in claims from the manufacturing sector, which traditionally employs larger numbers of men and which was especially hard hit during the recession.

The table on the preceding page illustrates the industrial composition of the state for 1980 and 1981, using covered employment in the private sector only. See page 31 for more complete data on UI claimants by industry.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND TRENDS BY INDUSTRY

In 1982, New Jersey's total nonfarm employment averaged 3,085,200 as shown on page 34. This was a decrease of 12,900 (0.42%) from 1981. Losses in manufacturing more than offset the gains in nonmanufacturing as New Jersey experienced the effects of a lingering national recession. The recession, which began in mid-1981, impacted on both durable and nondurable goods industries.

Most of the state's major manufacturing industries experienced cutbacks in employment from 1981 to 1982. The only increase (600) occurred in printing/publishing. In the durable goods sector, there was a loss of 26,700 jobs from an employment level of 374,200 in 1981 to 347,500 in 1982. The largest durable goods employment loss (5,700) occurred in nonelectrical machinery. In nondurable goods, the total 16,200 drop included a loss of 5,200 jobs in the apparel industry and a loss of 4,500 in the state's largest manufacturing employer, chemicals.

Despite the recession's impact, many of New Jersey's manufacturing industries maintained higher employment levels in 1982 than during the state's peak post-World War II unemployment year (1976) or its lowest manufacturing employment year (1975). These industries were lumber, furniture, electrical machinery, instruments, tobacco, printing/publishing, chemicals, and rubber/plastics.

From 1981 to 1982, employment in the nonmanufacturing sector rose 30,100 (12.9%) to equal 2,357,500. Construction weathered the recession with only a 1,500 loss of jobs, reflecting both the state's strong pace of nonresidential construction activity and the effects of an easing of interest rates on residential construction starting in mid-1982. An over-the-year gain of 23,000 jobs in the services industry continued a long-term upward trend. Throughout the 1973-to-1982 period, employment in services increased by 204,700 (44.8%). Of this increase, most (74%) occurred after 1977 and reflected gains in business and health services, plus a boost starting in 1978 from the establishment of hotel-casinos in Atlantic City, which now employ about 30,000 persons.

Using 1973 as an index year, New Jersey's nonfarm payroll employment from 1973 to 1982 can be viewed relative to that of the nation in the bar charts on page 33. The index of the state's services and construction industries underscores relatively strong performance. From 1981 to 1982, the state's manufacturing employment index recorded a smaller drop than the nation's, reflecting the fact that New Jersey is less dependent that many other states on those industries that have been hardest hit during the 1981-1982 recession: autos, steel, lumber, and rubber.

EXPORT ORIENTATION OF NEW JERSEY'S INDUSTRIES: 1981

Export orientation analysis* attempts to measure whether a particular industry's output is produced solely for the state's use or whether it is also exported to other areas. The more export-oriented an industry is, the more likely it will benefit the state's economy by creating new jobs and additional revenue. Export orientation analysis for New Jersey industries is a tool that may be used in monitoring employment growth, estimating where future jobs may be, and in what industries occupational training programs should be developed. See page 40.

Both the location quotient and excess employment methods (explained in footnotes below) indicate a core of New Jersey industries which can be considered export-oriented. The strongest industry in the manufacturing sector, using both methods, was chemicals. Petroleum, rubber/plastics, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries were also very strongly export-oriented. Stone/clay/glass, electrical machinery, fabricated metals, apparel, paper, and printing/publishing can also be considered only moderately export-oriented. In the nonmanufacturing sector, the transportation/public utilities and services industries were both relatively strong export-oriented industries when both methods were applied.

The least export-oriented industries were transportation equipment and lumber/wood products in the manufacturing sector, and mining and construction in the nonmanufacturing sector.

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* Two techniques suggested by the U. S. Department of Labor have been used to gauge New Jersey's export orientation. Both methods consider only one factor in determining export orientation: industry employment. Hence, the results should be interpreted as a simple indicator of the relative strength of each industry.

  a. Location Quotient: the ratio of the percentage of statewide employment in a particular industry to the percentage of national employment in that industry. A ratio of greater than one indicates an above average proportion of total industry output, or export orientation.

  b. Excess Employment: estimating what statewide industry employment would be if the industry followed the national average and comparing that hypothetical figure to the actual industry employment. A positive number indicates that more workers are employed by an industry statewide than nationally, and therefore, are export-oriented.

OCCUPATIONAL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

The potential supply of labor in New Jersey emanates from a number of sources: persons who are presently employed, persons who were working and have quit or lost their jobs (turnover), persons who are entering the labor force such as school dropouts and graduates, persons who are re-entering the labor force, persons who are seeking temporary or part-time jobs, and persons who are in-commuters or in-migrants.

The data on page 36 serve as rough indicators of supply and demand. The data are presented for occupations with 150 or more openings as recorded by the New Jersey Job Service. Since all employers do not list all openings with the state's Job Service local offices, and since many jobseekers rely on newspaper want ads, private employment agencies, or personal contacts to find employment, the data are limited.

The largest number of job openings on file at the New Jersey Job Service offices from October 1, 1981 through September 30, 1982 (Fiscal Year 1982) were in teaching. This total, however, is misleading since it includes a large number of short-term substitute teaching jobs from the Special Substitute Registry. The second largest number of jobs were for material handlers, followed by general clerks and day workers. Hourly wage rates for most of these occupations can be found on pages 38 and 39.

As the ranking illustrated below indicates, the greatest number of workers on file at the New Jersey Job Service offices during Fiscal Year 1982 have clerical skills, followed by those classified in miscellaneous and service occupations. The ranking of workers on file has not changed from Fiscal Year 1981.

NEW JERSEY JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS
VOLUME AND RANK BY
MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES
FISCAL YEAR 1982

Major Occupations	No. of Applicants*	Rank (Volume of Applicants)
Professional, Technical, Managerial	45,872	4
Clerical	84,859	1
Sales	15,187	8
Services (except domestics)	67,475	3
Farming, Fishing, Forestry	4,941	10
Processing Occupations	11,714	9
Machine Trades	28,087	7
Benchwork Occupations	29,873	6
Structural Occupations	38,535	5
Miscellaneous Occupations	81,278	2

* Applicants in the Job Service files who were active at any time during Fiscal Year 1982.

** Includes teachers on file in Special Substitute Registry Program.

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS), Table 96.

In any discussion of New Jersey's labor supply, the mobility of the state's work force must be mentioned. According to New Jersey workers who reported their place of employment in the 1980 census (see table on this page) 89.1% worked within the state, with 25.9% working in counties other than where they resided. The mean travel time to work for all employed persons was less than half an hour.

Areas in the state where the available labor supply, as measured by long-term unemployment rates, strongly exceeds the demand for labor are termed "labor surplus areas" and are outlined on page 41. Employers in these "labor surplus areas" are eligible for preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts.

JOURNEY TO WORK
EMPLOYED PERSONS AGED 16+
NEW JERSEY: 1980

	Number	Percent
Total Workers*	2,944,153	100.0
Worked in New Jersey	2,624,014	89.1
In County of Residence	1,861,128	63.2
Outside County of Residence	762,886	25.9
Worked Outside New Jersey	320,139	10.9
Mean Travel Time to Work in Minutes	24.9	

* In 1980 280,010 workers did not report a place of employment in the census.

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census, Summary Tape File 3.

OCCUPATIONAL OUTLOOK

Overall employment in New Jersey is projected to increase from 3,254,500 in 1980 to 3,748,700 by 1990. This represents an increase of 494,200 jobs or a 15.2% growth rate over the 10-year period. Growth rates among the major occupational groups are projected to vary from a high of 23.8% for professional and technical workers to low of 3.8% for operatives.

Professional and technical workers will account for most of the growth in employment with an increase of 131,000 workers by 1990 or 26.5% of the total growth. Clerical workers will account for 25.5% and service workers for 21.0% of the expected growth. Clerical occupations represent the largest employment occupational group with over 21.7% of all jobs in 1980, and nonfarm laborers are the smallest with 5.8%. These proportions will be much the same in 1990 when clerical workers are projected to hold 22.2% of all jobs, and nonfarm laborers, 5.4%.

The two factors that most affect the employment levels of occupational groups are: the growth rates of specific industries and the changing occupational structure within an industry.

Job Openings

Employment growth, within a specific occupation, due to industrial expansion can represent only a part of the increasing demand for that occupation. Job openings resulting from labor force separations due to death, illness, or retirement represent significant employment opportunities. This need to replace workers who leave the labor force is projected to account for 122,010 annual average job openings in New Jersey from 1980 to 1990, compared with a projected 49,410 annual average job openings due to industrial growth or expansion.

Clerical occupations are expected to provide the largest number of annual average job openings resulting from both growth and separations, followed by service occupations. Occupations in the professional/technical, clerical, and service categories will experience higher rates of job openings resulting from industrial growth than any of the other categories.

It is important to note that transfers of personnel represent another source of job openings. However, these transfers have been difficult to quantify, and, currently, no comprehensive or reliable data exist on them. This represents a serious limitation on job opening data.*

The data shown on page 42 represent summary statistics from the Occupational Research Bureau of the Division of Planning and Research. Occupational projections must be used cautiously. They should be viewed as indicators of trend, relative magnitude, and probably direction rather than specific forecasts of actual employment levels. Persons interested in using these data for planning purposes should consult with the Occupational Research Bureau for information on data limitations, technical assistance, and for more occupational detail. Phone 609-292-2749.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

The future direction of New Jersey's economy may be indicated by the number and type of economic development projects either planned or underway and by the state's interest in attracting "high-tech" firms. The following examples are representative of, but do not present the "total picture" of, economic development projects in New Jersey. They were compiled from this Department's local labor market analysts' reports and from news articles. Within the manufacturing sector, projects are shown for selected labor areas. Partly because the manufacturing sector was harder hit than the nonmanufacturing sector by the 1981-1982 recession, there were fewer manufacturing economic development projects.

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* A detailed discussion of the problem may be found in the following source by Dixie Sommers and Alan Eck: "Occupational Mobility in the American Labor Force." Monthly Labor Review, Bureau of Labor Statistics, January 1977, pp 3-19.

Manufacturing Sector

In the Camden Labor Area (Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties), Hoeganaes Corporation (powder metallurgy) has recently completed a $4-million research center. Ocean Spray Cranberry is currently constructing a 205,000-sq. ft. distribution center, and CBS Records is moving an operation from Indiana which could mean an additional 200 jobs.

Several headquarters facilities are under construction in the Hackensack Labor Area (Bergen County). Among these are Hayden Publishing's world headquarters and Pulsar Time's headquarters. Sony's new administration marketing headquarters recently opened. In addition, Lever Brothers is expanding its research facilities.

In the Newark Labor Area (Essex, Morris, Somerset, and Union counties), Schering Plough (drugs) is constructing a headquarters facility. Hooten Chocolate is expanding, and Warner Lambert (drugs) is completing its consumer products research laboratory.

The Trenton Labor Area (Mercer County) is the site of expansion of RCA's Astro Space Center and the recently opened Logical Technical Services facility (electronics).

In the Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area (Cumberland County), Durand Glass opened a new facility in 1982, and Owen-Illinois (glass) is currently planning to upgrade its plant. Amram Manufacturing (chemical gas propellants) is currently expanding.

Nonmanufacturing Sector

Hotel-casinos:

After a brief lull in hotel-casino construction, building began on Atlantic City's tenth such facility, Harrah's Boardwalk. Expected to open in 1984, it will contain a 39-story, 612-room hotel and a 60,000-sq. ft. casino. In May 1983, groundbreaking is slated for the 634-room hotel and 46,500-sq. ft. casino, the Atlantic City Hilton, in the marina area. Also, Resorts International has tentative plans to start construction in 1983 on its second hotel-casino. Currently, Harrah's Marina Hotel-Casino is renovating and expanding, Bally's Park Place is planning $13 million in additions, and the Golden Nugget has purchased land for a second hotel-casino.

Hotels:

Elsewhere in the state, hotels recently opened or under construction include: the Hilton at Harmon Meadows (Secaucus), opened 1982; Hyatt Regency Hotel and Conference Center (New Brunswick), opened 1982; Princeton Hyatt Regency, under construction; Sheraton Hotel and Office Complex (New Brunswick), opening 1983; Scanticon Hotel and Conference

Center (South Brunswick), opened 1982; Loew's Glenpointe Hotel (Teaneck), opening 1983. The last hotel is part of a $450-million retail/residential/office complex.

Residential Complexes/Retail Centers

In Atlantic City, several residential projects are either under construction or planned: Ocean Club, luxury high-rise apartments; Marina Club, condominiums; Tannen Towers, high-rise condominiums; Lighthouse Park, planned middle-income residences.

In Hudson County, Harmon Meadows (Secaucus), a $1-billion residential/office/hotel/retail complex is still under construction. There is also a proposal by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey to develop 130 acres of Hudson County waterfront into 670 apartments, 60,000-sq. ft. of retail space, a 400-room hotel, and a 370-slip marina.

Downtown projects include renovating Jersey City's old Betz Brewery into retail space and middle-to-upper income housing. In New Brunswick, a 214-unit senior citizen's high-rise was completed in 1982.

Three large retail complexes opened in 1982. Burlington Center Mall will have 138 stores and create an anticipated 4,000 jobs when it is 100% occupied. Westwood Plaza in Hackensack opened with 174,000 sq. ft. of floor space, and already there are plans for expansion. Market Place Mall in Shrewsbury marked the third opening.

Health Services:

There are four major hospital projects totalling over $100 million. In 1982 Monmouth Medical Center in Long Branch broke ground for a $47-million, 168,000-sq. ft. addition; Bayshore Community Hospital in Holmdel had a $7.8-million 5-story addition; and Middlesex Hospital, the teaching facility of the New Jersey College of Medicine and Dentistry, completed a $72-million expansion. Barnert Memorial Hospital in Paterson plans a $33-million expansion in 1983 with a 6-floor building and enlarged emergency facility.

Transportation & Communications:

The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey in 1982 purchased 220 acres of Jersey City and Bayonne waterfront for possible development into an export terminal. In Camden, a new 12-story loading crane will enable the Port of South Jersey to accommodate 52 more ships a year. The state's newest port, Salem's barge port, will give agricultural producers increased access to Chesapeake Bay markets.

New headquarters were established for American Bell in Morristown and for International Telephone and Telegraph in Secaucus's Harmon Meadows. The latter will involve a transfer of 1,000 employees to the site in 1983.

Business Services/Office Complexes:

Many areas of the state have office complexes recently completed or under construction. Bergen County serves as an example with four completed in 1982: Two Executive Drive, Ft. Lee, containing 350,000 sq. ft.; 1280 Wall Street West, Lyndhurst, containing 126,000 sq. ft.; Irridelco Plaza, Englewood Cliffs, and Empire Office Center, South Hackensack, containing 66,000 sq. ft. each. Under construction is the 70,000-sq. ft. Paramus Plaza IV.

"High-Tech" Industries

New Jersey's future economy could also benefit from the current interest among government, business, and academic leaders to attract more high technology firms to the state. Future economic growth in the state may originate in science-based industries involved in computer, robot, fiber optic, energy, and biotechnical products and research.

According to a recent survey by Urban Publishing of Great Britain, New Jersey is preferred as one of the top four states in which to locate a "high-tech" business. Nearly 700 American electronics firms responded to the survey by indicating the state of their preference for locating manufacturing or research and development facilities.

Key elements in New Jersey's potential to attract "high-tech" firms are its location, strong manufacturing base, convenient and abundant transportation facilities, existing concentration of research facilities, and well-established network of colleges and universities with research capabilities in many fields of technical innovation.

"High-tech" industries have already been shown to have relatively strong growth rates, usually though not always accompanied by rising employment levels. New Jersey's manufacturing sector has been strengthened by its existing firms in advanced technological industries such as pharmaceutical manufacturing, telecommunications, and fusion energy research.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

Beginning in mid-1981, the nation entered its deepest national downturn since the 1930s. The employment impact of this recession was concentrated in the manufacturing sector. In New Jersey, manufacturing jobs declined by 70,500 from the start of the downturn in July 1981 to December 1982. However, this 9.1% loss compared favorably to the 11.1% national decline in factory jobs.

Employment gains in New Jersey's nonmanufacturing sector were partially able to offset losses in the factory sector. Finance, health care, educational services, hotel-casinos, and other service industries showed gains during this period. The state's nonresidential construction was partially spurred by strong commercial building activity, including continued hotel-casino development. This activity somewhat countered the poor showing of the residential building market that was negatively affected by high interest rates through the first half of 1982.

The state's better-than-national economic performance during the latest recession, an upturn in new business incorporations in late 1982, an increase in construction activity, falling interest rates, and some significant ongoing and planned economic development projects all support optimism. With increased signals of recovery from the national recession, New Jersey's economic prospects from mid-1983 onward appear brighter.

As always, New Jersey's economic situation during the period ahead will be strongly influenced by the nation's economic performance. The strength and durability of the recovery that started early in 1983 will depend to a great extent on sustained expansion of consumer spending, which could be further increased by the scheduled July 1983 federal income tax cut. Greater consumer spending, coupled with the anticipated expansion of construction activity, should translate into more industrial and other job opportunities. This should help to reduce New Jersey's unemployment rate to somewhere between 8.0% and 8.5% by the end of 1983.

TABLES AND ILLUSTRATIONS

1980 POPULATION COUNTS, BY RACE AND SPANISH ORIGIN*

	Total	White	Black	Am. Ind., Eskimo & Aleut.	Asian Pacific Islander	Other	Spanish Origin
NEW JERSEY	7,364,823	6,127,467	925,066	8,394	103,848	200,048	491,883
Atlantic	194,119	154,831	34,134	271	958	3,925	7,590
Bergen	845,385	784,834	33,043	706	19,723	7,079	28,514
Burlington	362,542	306,987	45,471	516	4,513	5,055	8,658
Camden	471,650	383,245	67,232	549	5,036	15,588	20,626
Cape May	82,266	76,138	5,157	100	289	582	1,190
Cumberland	132,866	103,712	19,868	745	850	7,691	12,525
Essex	851,116	482,193	316,440	1,050	11,019	40,414	76,584
Gloucester	199,917	180,281	16,936	303	1,052	1,345	2,407
Hudson	556,972	425,291	70,050	568	15,213	45,850	145,163
Hunterdon	87,361	85,402	1,123	57	498	281	908
Mercer	307,863	242,097	55,545	271	3,795	6,155	10,580
Middlesex	595,893	533,974	35,768	554	12,275	13,322	34,138
Monmouth	503,173	449,259	42,985	519	5,334	5,706	12,915
Morris	407,630	388,099	10,017	222	6,782	2,510	10,952
Ocean	346,038	331,977	9,439	391	1,708	2,523	8,444
Passaic	447,585	353,796	59,171	659	4,655	29,304	62,123
Salem	64,676	53,989	9,744	129	191	623	1,055
Somerset	203,129	188,544	10,123	151	2,817	1,494	4,080
Sussex	116,119	114,470	680	108	533	328	1,764
Union	504,094	405,560	81,207	466	6,238	10,623	40,756
Warren	84,429	82,788	933	59	369	280	961

NOTE: The 1970 and 1980 data for whites and other race categories, as well as for the Spanish origin ethnic classification, cannot be compared or used for trend analysis due to definitional, coverage, and tabulation differences between the 1970 and 1980 censuses. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in a specific race category but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "white" category. It should also be noted that "Spanish origin" is an ethnic, not a racial designation; persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Additionally, in 1980 all persons were asked if they were of Spanish origin, while in 1970 only a sample of the total of population was asked a similar question.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census: Characteristics of the Population, PC-80-1-B32 (August 1982).

RESIDENT POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR NEW JERSEY COUNTIES*

STATE OF NEW JERSEY	CENSUS COUNTS		ESTIMATES	ANNUAL AVERAGE RATES OF CHANGE		COMPONENTS OF CHANGE APRIL 1, 1980 - JULY 1, 1981(P)		
	APRIL 1, 1970	APRIL 1, 1980	JULY 1, 1981 (P)	1970-1980	1980-1981	TOTAL	NATURAL INCREMENT	NET MIGRATION
Atlantic County	175,043	194,119	192,200	+ 1.03	- 0.80	- 1,900	+ 200	- 2,100
Bergen County	897,148	845,385	846,900	- 0.59	+ 0.14	+ 1,500	+ 800	+ 700
Burlington County	323,132	362,542	367,400	+ 1.15	+ 1.07	+ 4,900	+ 3,400	+ 1,500
Camden County	456,291	471,650	475,900	+ 0.33	+ 0.72	+ 4,200	+ 4,000	+ 200
Cape May County	59,554	82,266	84,300	+ 3.23	+ 1.95	+ 2,000	- 200	+ 2,200
Cumberland County	121,374	132,866	133,100	+ 0.91	+ 0.14	+ 300	+ 1,000	- 700
Essex County	932,526	851,116	844,200	- 0.91	- 0.65	- 6,900	+ 4,300	-11,200
Gloucester County	172,681	199,917	204,000	+ 1.46	+ 1.62	+ 4,100	+ 1,800	+ 2,300
Hudson County	607,839	556,972	558,500	- 0.87	+ 0.22	+ 1,600	+ 2,700	- 1,100
Hunterdon County	69,718	87,361	88,000	+ 2.26	+ 0.58	+ 600	+ 600	0
Mercer County	304,116	307,863	306,500	+ 0.12	- 0.36	- 1,300	+ 1,500	- 2,800
Middlesex County	583,813	595,893	600,500	+ 0.20	+ 0.62	+ 4,600	+ 3,500	+ 1,100
Monmouth County	461,849	503,173	507,900	+ 0.86	+ 0.75	+ 4,800	+ 1,900	+ 2,900
Morris County	383,454	407,630	411,600	+ 0.61	+ 0.78	+ 4,000	+ 2,500	+ 1,500
Ocean County	208,470	346,038	355,500	+ 5.07	+ 2.16	+ 9,500	+ 300	+ 9,200
Passaic County	460,782	447,585	448,700	- 0.29	+ 0.20	+ 1,100	+ 2,900	- 1,800
Salem County	60,346	64,676	65,100	+ 0.69	+ 0.52	+ 400	+ 400	0
Somerset County	198,372	203,129	204,600	+ 0.24	+ 0.58	+ 1,500	+ 1,100	+ 400
Sussex County	77,528	116,119	118,400	+ 4.04	+ 1.56	+ 2,300	+ 1,200	+ 1,100
Union County	543,116	504,094	505,000	- 0.75	+ 0.14	+ 900	+ 1,200	- 300
Warren County	73,960	84,429	85,400	+ 1.32	+ 0.92	+ 1,000	+ 400	+ 600
STATE TOTAL	7,171,112	7,364,823	7,404,000	+ 0.27	+ 0.42	+39,000	+35,000	+ 4,000

(P) Provisional

*State estimates are shown to the nearest thousand and county estimates to the nearest hundred.
SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, December 1982.

PROJECTED NEW JERSEY TOTAL POPULATION BY COUNTY
FOR THE YEARS 1985, 1990, 1995, AND 2000
(ODEA Model)

	ESTIMATES		PROJECTIONS			
COUNTY	1970	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
Atlantic	175,900	194,600	251,700	298,600	301,700	300,300
Bergen	896,200	844,100	829,700	826,400	860,200	904,000
Burlington	324,700	363,500	396,800	414,100	442,500	477,100
Camden	457,500	472,000	482,500	494,600	505,500	508,300
Cape May	60,100	82,800	99,300	112,100	124,100	134,500
Cumberland	122,000	133,100	142,700	150,100	156,500	161,700
Essex	930,700	848,400	804,400	766,800	730,800	701,900
Gloucester	173,500	200,600	222,400	245,900	273,100	298,700
Hudson	606,700	555,700	528,300	494,200	463,200	430,700
Hunterdon	70,200	87,800	97,100	103,700	111,700	118,800
Mercer	305,100	307,900	317,100	324,900	335,300	346,500
Middlesex	584,700	596,200	615,700	636,700	653,200	678,000
Monmouth	463,500	504,200	542,200	556,800	614,900	649,900
Morris	384,400	408,200	424,000	446,300	493,100	535,000
Ocean	213,000	349,400	416,900	457,700	494,700	533,500
Passaic	460,800	447,200	453,300	455,700	456,800	450,700
Salem	60,500	64,800	67,300	68,800	69,700	69,400
Somerset	198,500	203,200	208,300	220,800	241,700	261,900
Sussex	78,600	117,100	134,200	150,400	161,900	179,500
Union	542,300	503,100	466,300	463,400	468,700	470,300
Warren	74,200	84,700	91,200	94,400	96,100	96,000
New Jersey	7,183,400	7,368,800	7,591,500	7,782,400	8,055,300	8,306,500

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor
Division of Planning and Research
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

Date: June 1982

TOTAL AND PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME BY COUNTY: 1979 AND 1980

	Total Personal Income[1] (millions of dollars)			Per Capita Personal Income[2]		
	1979	1980	Percent Change 1979-80	1979	1980	Percent of National Average
United States	1,939,751.0	2,160,629.0	11.4	8,638	9,511	100
New Jersey	71,949.7	80,798.6	12.3	9,758	10,935	115
Atlantic	1,667.0	1,997.1	19.8	8,634	10,264	108
Bergen	10,766.5	12,071.9	12.1	12,647	14,243	150
Burlington	3,062.0	3,376.3	10.3	8,461	9,291	98
Camden	4,062.8	4,515.4	11.1	8,587	9,551	100
Cape May	670.1	762.4	13.8	8,199	9,246	97
Cumberland	1,005.2	1,114.6	10.9	7,503	8,369	88
Essex	7,928.8	8,934.5	12.7	9,232	10,468	110
Gloucester	1,557.1	1,716.3	10.2	7,915	8,565	90
Hudson	4,973.2	5,562.0	11.8	8,900	9,883	104
Hunterdon	880.1	978.4	11.2	10,072	11,173	117
Mercer	2,986.9	3,359.4	12.5	9,635	10,884	114
Middlesex	5,946.8	6,677.3	12.3	10,002	11,174	117
Monmouth	4,909.8	5,518.3	12.4	9,823	10,940	115
Morris	4,589.6	5,211.7	13.6	11,299	12,754	134
Ocean	2,678.1	3,018.7	12.7	7,834	8,701	91
Passaic	4,097.3	4,582.0	11.8	9,107	10,206	107
Salem	524.9	552.4	5.2	8,029	8,521	90
Somerset	2,516.8	2,808.3	11.6	12,408	13,793	145
Sussex	987.7	1,121.2	13.5	8,579	9,633	101
Union	5,419.0	6,098.9	12.5	10,661	12,041	127
Warren	720.0	821.6	14.1	8,758	9,708	102

[1] Total personal income consists of private and government wage and salary payments in cash and in kind, other labor income, farm and nonfarm proprietors' income, personal interest income, rental income of persons, dividends, and transfer payments, less personal contributions for social insurance. It is measured before the deduction of personal income and other personal taxes and is reported in current dollars (no adjustment is made for price changes).

[2] Per capita personal income equals total personal income divided by total population.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1982.

HOUSEHOLD, FAMILY, AND PER CAPITA INCOME IN 1979 AND
PERCENT OF PERSONS AND FAMILIES BELOW THE 1979 POVERTY LEVEL
FOR NEW JERSEY AND COUNTIES: 1980 CENSUS

---------- COUNTY= ----------

AREA NAME	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME ($)	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME ($)	PER CAPITA INCOME ($)	POVERTY RATE PERSONS (%)	POVERTY RATE FAMILIES (%)
NEW JERSEY	19,801	22,907	8,128	9.53	7.62
Atlantic	15,752	19,216	7,194	12.65	8.99
Bergen	24,056	27,521	10,191	4.13	3.08
Burlington	21,197	23,251	7,671	6.29	5.10
Camden	18,056	20,998	7,278	11.80	9.59
Cape May	14,048	17,042	7,079	9.07	6.22
Cumberland	15,378	17,557	6,032	14.52	12.00
Essex	16,186	19,931	7,538	17.91	15.17
Gloucester	19,837	21,882	6,939	8.63	6.39
Hudson	14,384	17,659	6,476	16.93	14.68
Hunterdon	24,115	26,618	9,168	4.36	3.30
Mercer	19,659	22,972	8,095	9.39	7.43
Middlesex	22,826	25,603	8,357	6.26	4.74
Monmouth	21,061	24,526	8,539	7.54	6.00
Morris	26,626	29,283	9,910	3.54	2.74
Ocean	16,224	18,800	7,009	8.06	6.13
Passaic	17,907	21,011	7,214	12.81	10.53
Salem	18,017	20,498	6,714	11.65	9.24
Somerset	26,237	29,175	10,123	3.81	2.67
Sussex	21,871	23,532	7,760	5.46	4.15
Union	21,625	25,266	9,032	7.53	5.84
Warren	18,971	21,414	7,466	6.51	5.03

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1980 Census, Summary Tape File 3.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
ANNUAL AVERAGES
(Data in Dollars)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	$4.26	$4.57	$4.99	$5.33	$5.82	$6.28	$6.71	$7.31	$8.02	$8.60
Durable Goods	4.37	4.66	5.12	5.46	5.96	6.41	6.81	7.49	8.23	8.77
Lumber	3.49	3.66	4.18	4.35	4.53	4.50*	4.95	5.40	6.01	6.49
Furniture	INA	INA	4.28	4.47	4.60	5.08	5.08*	5.74	6.15	6.63
Stone, Clay, and Glass	4.22	4.60	4.98	5.37	5.84	6.34	6.64	7.52	8.35	8.77
Primary Metals	4.52	4.91	5.39	5.71	6.10	6.48	7.06	7.55	8.34	8.99
Fabricated Metals	4.44	4.72	5.26	5.58	6.02	6.49	6.92	7.48	8.32	8.81
Nonelectrical Mach.	4.66	4.98	5.39	5.77	6.38	6.87	7.40	8.10	9.06*	9.82
Electrical Mach.	4.18	4.41	4.92	5.30	5.71	6.01	6.49	6.93	7.77*	8.37
Transportation Equip.	5.30	5.81	6.33	6.89	7.88	8.24	8.83	10.00	11.12	11.84
Misc. Manufacturing	3.23	3.49	3.82	4.03	4.37	4.75	5.07	5.64	6.06	6.51
Nondurable Goods	4.16	4.48	4.88	5.22	5.71	6.14	6.61	7.18	7.81	8.45
Food	INA	INA	5.17*	5.56	6.00	6.44	7.05	7.72	8.61	9.46
Textiles	INA	INA	INA	4.51*	4.74	5.17*	5.53	6.00	6.59	7.13
Apparel	3.18	3.37	3.70	3.95	4.39	4.40*	4.70	5.04	5.37	5.60
Paper	4.10	4.39	4.70	5.10	5.41	5.90*	6.45	6.88	7.54	8.00
Printing/Publishing	INA	INA	INA	5.62*	5.85	6.58*	6.96	7.61	8.08	8.79
Chemicals	4.85	5.27	5.70	6.18	6.83	7.34	7.91	8.43	9.36	10.15
Petroleum	5.15	5.57	6.62	7.51	7.96	8.58	9.24*	11.01	11.78	13.06
Rubber and Plastics	3.77	4.02	4.11	4.37	4.75	6.03	5.43	5.89	6.42	6.78
Leather	3.10	3.25	3.37	3.58	3.82	4.08	4.40	4.75	4.94	5.12

* Data forward not comparable to prior years.

Data are adjusted to the 1981 benchmark.
INA - Information not available.
SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, March 1983.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
ANNUAL AVERAGES
(Data in Hours)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.4	40.7	39.9	40.4	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	40.2
Durable Goods	41.8	41.1	40.4	40.8	41.7	41.1	41.9	41.2	40.9	40.4
Lumber	39.2	39.4	39.1	39.1	37.3	39.1*	38.9	37.4	35.9	35.0
Furniture	INA	INA	37.9	37.5	39.6	40.3	39.2*	39.2	39.1	39.8
Stone, Clay, and Glass	42.3	41.3	41.4	42.0	42.5	42.6	43.3	41.8	42.2	42.6
Primary Metals	44.1	43.5	41.1	42.0	43.0	43.2	43.6	43.3	42.9	41.3
Fabricated Metals	41.3	41.2	39.8	41.0	41.4	40.2	41.4	40.7	40.6	39.4
Nonelectrical Mach.	42.9	41.7	41.0	40.2	42.2	41.9	42.3	42.2	40.5*	39.2
Electrical Mach.	40.7	39.4	39.8	40.9	41.6	40.3	41.0	40.1	40.4*	40.9
Transportation Equip.	42.8	42.8	40.7	42.7	43.8	42.7	44.9	43.4	41.8	42.3
Misc. Manufacturing	40.2	40.3	39.1	39.1	38.8	39.2	39.6	39.2	39.3	38.5
Nondurable Goods	41.0	40.4	39.6	40.1	40.6	40.4	40.5	40.1	40.5	40.0
Food	INA	INA	41.6*	42.0	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.6	42.7
Textiles	INA	INA	INA	41.0*	41.0	41.0*	41.1	41.4	41.8	40.7
Apparel	38.8	37.6	33.4	34.3	34.0	34.7*	34.7	34.1	34.6	33.8
Paper	42.0	41.7	41.9	43.4	44.6	44.2*	44.4	44.6	45.2	42.5
Printing/Publishing	INA	INA	INA	38.3*	38.8	38.7*	39.2	38.5	39.0	40.5
Chemicals	42.8	42.1	41.5	42.3	43.1	42.6	42.8	42.1	42.3	41.9
Petroleum	44.3	43.9	42.0	43.8	48.7	49.2	44.1*	46.1	42.9	41.2
Rubber and Plastics	41.5	40.8	40.1	41.3	42.3	40.0	40.4	39.8	41.0	39.7
Leather	38.7	37.0	38.8	36.8	37.9	38.1	38.0	38.4	39.3	40.1

* Data forward not comparable to prior years.

Data are adjusted to the 1981 benchmark.
INA - Information not available.
SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, March 1983.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED
1973 - 1982

County	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982[1]
Atlantic	2,641	1,123	1,034	1,210	1,133	1,710	1,402	1,290	2,071	1,070
Bergen	3,836	1,578	1,422	1,772	2,234	2,265	1,689	1,310	1,821	1,362
Burlington	4,010	1,718	1,680	2,011	2,020	2,897	2,545	924	775	1,241
Camden	4,762	1,966	1,922	2,412	1,896	3,890	3,181	1,460	920	1,199
Cape May	2,215	1,223	1,038	1,172	1,117	1,406	1,240	1,564	1,651	1,059
Cumberland	802	575	361	278	286	367	278	223	270	95
Essex	2,214	1,402	1,147	1,369	2,627	1,613	1,455	1,225	931	548
Gloucester	2,277	1,259	1,703	1,471	2,166	1,687	1,512	993	492	491
Hudson	2,178	2,604	984	1,373	693	875	1,030	1,188	522	1,032
Hunterdon	765	419	517	788	899	944	644	472	437	382
Mercer	2,538	883	705	869	1,542	1,008	767	512	428	512
Middlesex	2,776	1,307	2,129	3,264	3,679	3,492	5,049	1,918	2,830	3,664
Monmouth	5,393	1,335	956	1,979	2,863	3,065	2,965	2,358	2,152	1,925
Morris	1,701	1,461	1,159	1,975	2,028	2,772	1,733	1,773	1,026	1,125
Ocean	7,275	3,078	3,252	4,360	5,010	5,589	5,170	2,950	2,589	2,502
Passaic	1,530	647	627	789	682	1,207	815	661	459	231
Salem	866	247	368	472	438	300	281	170	88	79
Somerset	1,231	726	821	1,685	1,307	1,309	1,264	453	797	667
Sussex	1,548	1,323	788	765	898	1,096	662	370	269	378
Union	1,152	540	442	689	966	780	728	319	510	772
Warren	1,033	757	258	652	436	484	458	124	255	144
STATE TOTAL	52,743	26,171	23,313	31,355	34,920	38,756	34,868	22,257	21,293	20,424

[1] Data for 1982 are preliminary and incomplete.

SOURCE: New Jersey Residential Building Permit Program data, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, February 1983

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
ANNUAL AVERAGE LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES[1]
1973 - 1982
(Data in Thousands)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Civilian Labor Force	3177.0	3214.0	3252.0	3306.0	3370.0	3444.0	3556.0	3582.0	3587.0	3624.0
Total Employment[2]	2999.0	3012.0	2918.0	2962.0	3053.0	3197.0	3311.0	3323.0	3325.0	3299.0
Unemployment	179.0	203.0	333.0	345.0	317.0	247.0	246.0	259.0	262.0	325.0
Unemployment Rate (%)	5.6	6.3	10.2	10.4	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0

[1] Estimates of labor force, employment and unemployment are not precisely comparable with previously published data. Labor area estimates have been disaggregated from the monthly statewide total which reflects responses of households in New Jersey which are represented in the U.S. Department of Labor's Current Population Survey (CPS) sample. The sample survey includes about 1,800 households in New Jersey. The labor area data use unemployment insurance claimant and nonfarm payroll employment information as a base for disaggregation.

The current procedure differs from the earlier estimating process which computed monthly statewide data by benchmarking estimates derived from unemployment insurance claimant and nonfarm payroll employment data to the latest annual average Current Population Survey data. Estimates from 1976 to 1982 are adjusted to 1982 CPS annual controls and to 1981 Current Employment Statistics (CES) employment benchmarks. Data for prior years are adjusted to appropriate earlier benchmarks.

[2] Includes workers involved in labor-management disputes; nonagricultural self-employed and unpaid family workers and domestic workers in private households; agricultural workers; and nonagricultural wage and salary workers.

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis, March 1983.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
NUMBER OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES
1973 - 1982
(000)

		MANUFACTURING								NONMANUFACTURING					
Year	All Ind. Total*	Sub-Total	Fab. Metals	Non-elec. Mach.	Elec. Mach.	Food	Textiles	Apparel	Chem-icals	Sub-Total	Con-struc-tion	Trans./ Public Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. Real Est.	Services
1973	101.3	42.9	2.6	1.5	3.8	2.9	2.2	11.8	3.5	56.0	12.0	5.0	20.9	3.3	13.3
1974	131.1	56.6	3.9	2.7	5.2	3.9	3.2	14.9	3.3	70.6	18.4	6.7	24.0	4.3	15.7
1975	178.9	72.9	6.0	5.6	9.3	4.5	4.3	12.5	5.4	106.2	21.8	9.0	32.5	6.0	20.2
1976	141.3	48.7	4.1	3.4	4.3	3.4	3.2	11.7	3.2	92.7	17.7	6.2	30.4	5.0	18.3
1977	125.6	43.1	2.7	2.5	3.2	3.3	2.8	10.5	3.3	82.6	13.6	5.9	29.3	3.8	17.5
1978	117.9	40.4	2.7	2.0	3.2	2.9	2.2	9.5	2.5	64.6	10.6	5.1	26.3	4.1	16.2
1979	123.8	42.0	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.0	10.7	3.1	66.4	11.0	5.3	26.1	3.6	18.8
1980	136.5	51.3	3.9	2.6	4.1	3.0	1.7	9.8	4.1	75.9	14.0	6.6	26.6	3.7	21.1
1981	128.6	43.0	3.1	2.9	3.6	3.0	1.7	8.8	3.1	83.1	12.5	6.7	26.1	3.7	23.0
1982	140.5	54.8	4.5	4.2	4.3	2.9	2.1	11.4	4.4	83.4	14.3	6.7	27.4	4.0	23.6

* The manufacturing and nonmanufacturing subtotals do not add up to the all industry total because some claimants in the sample were not assigned an industry classification on the survey form.

New Jersey Department of Labor
Division of Planning and Research

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT BY RACE, AGE, SEX, AND DURATION*
1973 - 1982
(000)

	SEX		RACE		AGE					
Year	Male	Female	White	Nonwhite	Under 25	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	Over 64
1973	54.1	47.2	83.4	17.9	18.8	22.4	16.4	19.0	16.3	8.4
1974	73.8	57.3	105.8	25.2	27.9	30.7	21.5	23.7	19.0	8.3
1975	105.4	73.8	142.0	38.0	41.0	44.5	28.9	30.6	24.7	9.2
1976	82.1	59.3	120.9	20.6	30.7	34.8	23.0	23.9	20.0	8.9
1977	70.8	56.0	106.6	20.3	28.9	31.6	19.9	20.0	17.1	8.1
1978	65.7	52.2	96.2	21.9	26.6	32.2	18.6	17.6	15.4	7.6
1979	68.0	55.8	99.8	24.1	28.0	34.6	19.4	18.4	15.7	7.7
1980	76.6	60.0	NA	NA	31.3	41.1	24.2	20.1	15.7	4.1
1981	70.9	57.5	**	**	29.0	39.3	22.7	17.5	16.1	4.0
1982	79.7	60.8	**	**	29.0	43.4	26.2	20.5	18.2	3.4

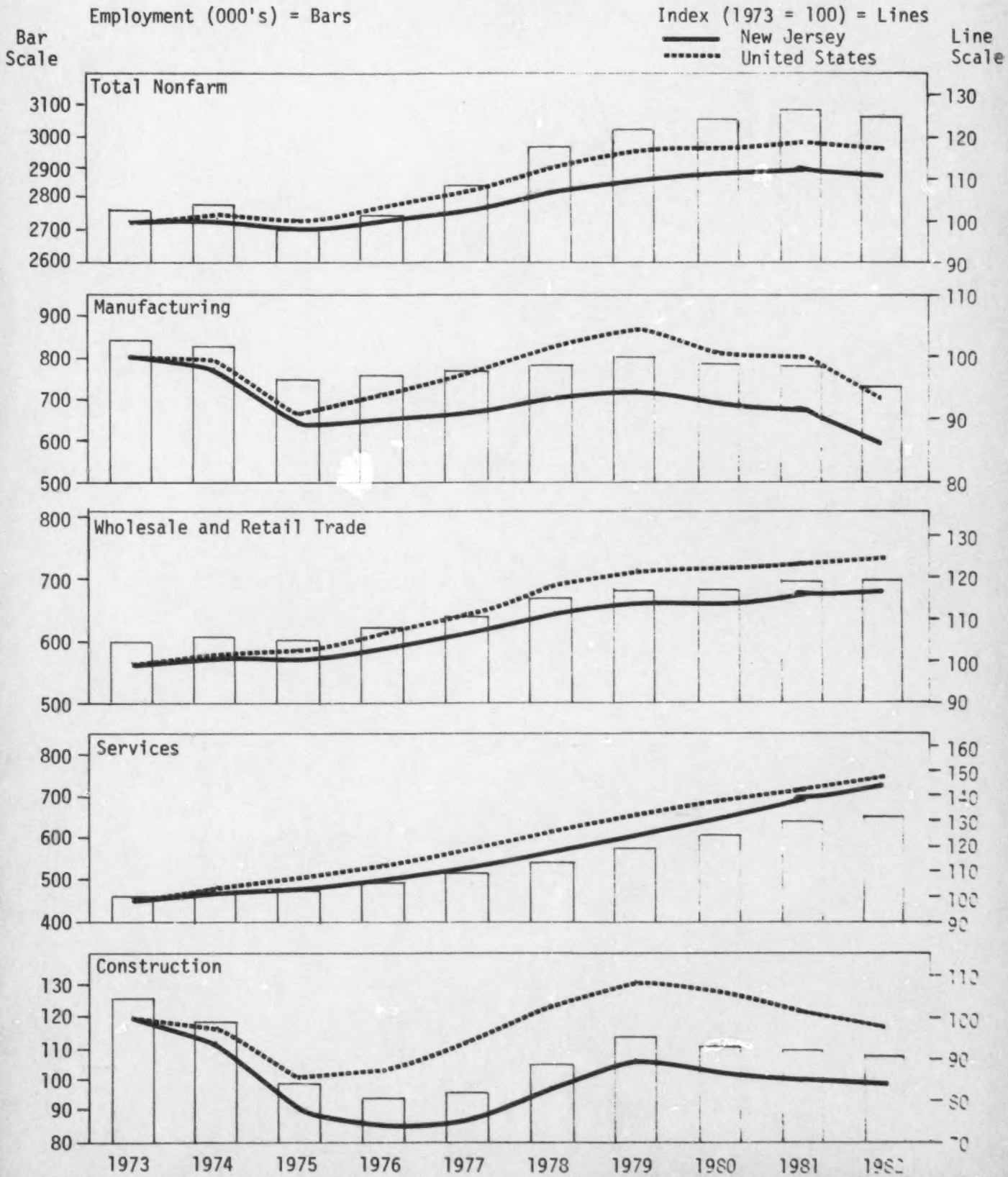
DURATION OF INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT (WEEKS)

Year	Total	1-2	3-4	5-14	15 and Over
1973	101.3	18.6	12.8	46.2	23.7
1974	131.1	23.1	18.2	60.0	29.8
1975	178.9	18.4	18.6	88.6	52.6
1976	141.3	14.4	16.9	72.0	38.8
1977	125.6	12.2	15.4	63.8	34.6
1978	117.9	12.0	22.8	61.1	31.1
1979	123.9	11.9	13.7	63.4	34.8
1980	136.5	13.4	16.4	70.4	36.8
1981	128.6	13.7	16.0	65.5	33.5
1982	140.5	14.5	16.6	70.3	38.9

* Because of rounding, sums may not equal total.
** Racial data are available for 1981 and 1982, but are not included here because racial definitions changed in 1980 and categories are not comparable to those for previous years. The new racial data can be found in the Division's quarterly report, "New Jersey Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed."
SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT FOR TOTAL AND SELECTED GROUPS AND INDEX
(1973=100)

New Jersey: 1973-1982



SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Office of Planning and Management.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT TRENDS[1]
(Data in Thousands)[2]

	Annual Averages									
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY[2]	2760.8	2783.4	2699.9	2753.7	2836.9	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3098.1	3085.2
Manufacturing	842.6	825.9	747.9	756.2	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	770.7	727.7
Durable Goods	420.5	413.2	363.1	363.0	370.0	382.8	395.9	384.3	374.2	347.5
Lumber	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.3	5.8	6.0	6.7	5.9	6.1	5.7
Furniture	10.6	10.3	8.9	8.7	8.9	10.0	10.3	9.7	9.6	9.6
Stone, Clay, and Glass	40.8	40.5	36.0	36.1	35.1	35.2	35.3	33.1	30.9	26.8
Primary Metals	32.0	31.2	26.1	23.9	23.0	24.5	25.5	25.7	25.4	21.6
Fabricated Metals	66.2	64.4	58.1	59.4	61.1	64.1	64.5	60.8	58.3	54.0
Nonelectrical Mach.	72.1	76.1	68.4	67.5	71.0	74.2	76.4	75.1	72.5	66.8
Electrical Mach.	108.1	105.1	88.1	86.8	87.9	89.8	92.9	92.2	91.1	89.1
Trans. Equipment	25.3	21.1	19.3	19.8	20.7	20.9	21.6	18.5	17.5	14.6
Instruments	34.4	33.9	31.2	31.3	32.0	32.3	35.6	37.2	37.1	35.7
Misc. Manufacturing	25.9	25.6	22.4	24.0	24.5	25.7	27.1	26.1	25.3	23.6
Nondurable Goods	422.1	412.7	384.9	393.2	397.3	404.0	403.3	396.8	396.4	380.2
Food	58.7	56.7	53.6	52.7	50.2	49.9	49.5	49.3	48.1	47.2
Tobacco	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Textiles	31.3	28.8	24.5	23.9	22.8	22.4	21.5	20.2	19.0	16.6
Apparel	68.7	63.1	57.9	61.1	59.7	59.3	56.5	55.7	56.1	50.9
Paper	36.8	35.4	32.1	33.2	33.4	33.7	33.9	32.3	31.3	30.0
Printing/Publishing	46.9	47.8	46.4	47.4	49.7	51.7	54.3	55.4	57.7	58.3
Chemicals	124.1	126.6	121.0	122.4	127.2	130.0	129.6	128.2	128.9	124.4
Petroleum	10.9	11.8	12.1	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	12.0	11.8	11.2
Rubber and Plastics	35.5	34.0	29.3	32.0	34.2	37.3	38.8	37.4	37.3	36.2
Leather	9.0	8.4	7.9	8.3	7.9	7.3	6.9	5.9	5.9	5.2

(Cont'd)

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT TRENDS[1]
(Data in Thousands)[2]

	Annual Averages									
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Nonmanufacturing	1918.2	1957.5	1952.0	1997.5	2069.6	2175.1	2228.1	2279.4	2327.4	2357.5
Mining	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2
Construction	126.8	118.7	99.2	93.9	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.2
Trans./Comm./Public Util.	186.4	185.8	174.3	176.0	178.2	188.5	190.4	194.5	196.5	195.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	596.9	603.5	599.3	618.5	637.3	665.9	678.6	680.3	690.6	698.2
Wholesale	160.9	165.1	163.5	170.1	177.4	188.2	196.8	200.3	208.4	213.8
Retail	436.0	438.4	435.8	448.3	459.9	477.7	481.8	480.0	482.2	484.4
Fin./Ins./Real Estate	131.0	136.5	135.2	138.0	142.9	147.7	153.9	158.1	161.8	166.7
Services	456.8	469.9	471.1	488.0	509.8	542.2	571.0	603.1	638.5	661.5
Government	417.1	439.9	470.2	480.5	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.0	525.8
Federal	67.2	71.8	73.4	74.1	72.0	71.8	72.1	75.5	72.7	73.5
State & Local	349.9	368.1	396.7	406.4	432.0	451.3	445.7	454.2	456.3	452.3

[1] Nonfarm wage and salary workers include civilians on nonfarm establishment payrolls who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. It excludes proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers and domestics in private households, who are included in "Other Nonagricultural". Employment data are adjusted to 1982 benchmarks and industry data are classified in accordance with the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

[2] Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research,
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis,
March 1983.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
COMPARISON OF APPLICANTS TO OPENINGS
OCTOBER 1981 - SEPTEMBER 1982

Name	Dot Code[1]	Total Applicants Available[2]	Total Openings Received[3]	Total Openings Filled[4]
Nurse, School	075.124-010	61	204	157
Nurse, Private Duty	075.374-018	277	1,340	1,328
Nurse, Licensed Practical	079.374-014	228	206	187
Teacher, Secondary School	091.227-010	937	2,334	2,217
Teacher, Elementary School	092.227-010	1,914	7,295	6,896
Counselor, Camp	159.124-010	317	229	217
Secretary	201.362-030	2,509	263	79
Clerk-Typist	203.362-010	3,491	419	163
Clerk, General	209.562-010	7,972	3,898	3,643
Mail Handler	209.687-014	95	442	442
Cashier 2	211.462-010	1,929	261	115
Cashier-Checker	211.462-014	2,384	559	108
Administrative Clerk	219.362-010	2,182	254	138
Shipping and Receiving Clerk	222.387-050	1,767	193	92
Stock Clerk	222.387-058	1,134	213	90
Salesperson, General Merchandise	279.357-054	2,041	219	109
Sales Clerk	290.477-014	1,195	206	127
Telephone Solicitor	299.357-014	109	193	44
Stock Clerk, Self-Service	299.367-014	303	183	143
Day Worker	301.687-014	522	2,890	2,854
Counter Attendant, Lunchroom	311.477-014	954	624	293
Waiter/Waitress, Informal	311.477-030	2,085	369	165
Waiter/Waitress, Take Out	311.477-038	64	217	23
Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	311.677-014	355	240	96
Cook	313.361-014	1,174	205	98
Cook, Short Order 1	313.361-022	803	197	70
Kitchen Helper	318.687-010	2,260	736	392
Cleaner, Housekeeping	323.687-014	1,052	534	327

(Cont'd)

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
COMPARISON OF APPLICANTS TO OPENINGS
OCTOBER 1981 - SEPTEMBER 1982

Name	Dot Code[1]	Total Applicants Available[2]	Total Openings Received[3]	Total Openings Filled[4]
Recreation-Facility Attendant	341.367-010	240	348	343
Child-Care Attendant, School	355.674-010	1,102	453	443
Nurse Aide	355.674-014	1,980	163	108
Guard, Security	372.667-034	1,492	676	358
Merchant Patroller	372.667-038	481	154	53
Cleaner, Commercial or Inst.	381.687-014	3,185	1,351	1,046
Cleaner, Industrial	381.687-018	662	177	112
Janitor	382.664-010	659	306	230
Groundskeeper, Industrial-Comm.	406.684-014	350	310	297
Groundskeeper, Parks and Grounds	406.687-010	220	383	366
Laborer, Landscape	408.687-014	588	681	617
Automobile Mechanic	620.261-010	1,212	228	61
Lockstitch-Machine Operator	786.682-170	952	437	51
Sewing-Machine Operator 1	786.685-030	488	187	49
Sewing-Machine Operator 2	787.682-046	2,542	352	117
Carpenter	860.381-022	1,374	165	66
Construction Worker 1	869.664-014	2,294	197	107
Construction Worker 2	869.687-026	1,886	356	217
Maintenance Repairer, Buildings	899.381-010	1,692	670	554
Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	904.383-010	1,439	211	92
Truck Driver, Heavy	905.663-014	2,228	152	87
Automobile-Service-Station	915.467-010	615	215	68
Packager, Hand	920.587-018	6,955	1,201	839
Laborer, Stores	922.687-058	4,097	732	506
Material Handler	929.687-030	11,658	5,709	5,192

[1] Dictionary of Occupational Titles Codes.
[2] Applicants who registered with or were furnished a service by the New Jersey Job Service.
[3] Only occupations in which 150+ openings were registered are listed here.
[4] Openings filled by an applicant registered with the Job Service.

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Office of Program Research, Employment Service Automated Reporting System.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY[1]
HOURLY WAGE BY OCCUPATION
OCTOBER 1, 1981 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

Dot Code[2]	Occupation	Number of Openings[3]	Median Wage
075.374-018	Nurse, Private Duty	1,340	10.50
079.374-014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	206	7.50
159.124-010	Counselor, Camp	229	3.35
201.362-030	Secretary	263	5.00
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	419	4.25
209.562-010	Clerk, General	3,898	3.35
209.587-034	Marker	218	3.35
209.687-014	Mail Handler	442	3.35
211.462-010	Cashier 2	261	3.35
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker	559	3.35
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	254	4.00
222.387-050	Shipping and Receiving Clerk	193	3.85
222.387-058	Stock Clerk	213	3.35
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	219	3.35
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	206	3.35
291.457-022	Vendor	413	3.35
299.357-014	Telephone Solicitor	193	3.35
299.367-014	Stock Clerk, Self-Service	183	3.35
301.687-014	Day Worker	2,890	5.00
311.477-014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom	624	3.35
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	369	2.01
311.477-038	Waiter/Waitress, Take Out	217	3.35
311.677-014	Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	240	3.35
313.131-018	Cook, Head, School Cafeteria	450	3.35
313.361-014	Cook	205	3.75
313.361-022	Cook, Short Order 1	197	3.50
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	736	3.35
323.687-014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	534	3.35
341.367-010	Recreation-Facility Attendant	348	3.35
355.674-010	Child-Care Attendant, School	453	3.35
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	163	3.50
372.667-034	Guard, Security	676	4.00
372.667-038	Merchant Patroller	154	4.00

STATE OF NEW JERSEY[1]
HOURLY WAGE BY OCCUPATION
OCTOBER 1, 1981 - SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

Dot Code[2]	Occupation	Number of Openings[3]	Median Wage
381.687-014	Cleaner, Commercial or Inst.	1,351	3.35
381.687-018	Cleaner, Industrial	177	3.75
382.664-010	Janitor	306	3.35
406.684-014	Groundskeeper, Industrial-Comm.	310	3.35
406.687-010	Groundskeeper, Parks & Grounds	383	3.35
408.687-014	Laborer, Landscape	681	3.35
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	228	5.50
786.682-010	Appliquer, Zigzag	245	3.35
786.682-170	Lockstitch-Machine Operator	437	3.75
786.685-030	Sewing-Machine Operator 1	187	4.00
787.682-046	Sewing-Machine Operator 3	352	3.50
860.381-022	Carpenter	165	5.50
869.664-014	Construction Worker 1	197	4.00
869.687-026	Construction Worker 2	356	4.00
899.381-010	Maintenance Repairer, Buildings	670	3.35
904.383-010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	211	6.00
905.663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	152	5.00
915.467-010	Automobile-Service-Station	215	3.50
920.587-018	Packager, Hand	1,201	3.35
922.687-058	Laborer, Stores	732	3.50
929.687-030	Material Handler	5,709	3.35

[1] Wages specified by employers on job orders listed with the New Jersey Job Service.

[2] Dictionary of Occupational Titles Code for all occupations for which at least 10 job openings were listed.

[3] Only occupations in which 150+ openings were registered with valid wage rates are listed here.

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research, Office of Program Research, Employment Service Automated Reporting System.

EXPORT ORIENTATION OF NEW JERSEY INDUSTRIES*
1981

Industry Employment	U.S. Total Avg. Emp.	U.S. Total % of Total Emp.	New Jersey Avg. Emp.	New Jersey % of Total Emp.	New Jersey Location Quotient	New Jersey Excess Employment
MANUFACTURING	20,173.0	22.1	771.0	25.0	1.1	89.0
DURABLES	12,117.0	13.3	374.6	12.1	0.9	- 35.8
Lumber/Wood	668.7	0.7	6.0	0.2	0.3	- 15.6
Furniture/Fixtures	467.3	0.5	9.5	0.3	0.6	- 5.9
Stone/Clay/Glass	638.2	0.7	31.3	1.0	1.4	9.7
Primary Metals	1,121.1	1.2	25.5	0.8	0.7	- 11.5
Fabricated Metals	1,592.4	1.7	59.0	1.9	1.1	6.5
Nonelectrical Mach.	2,507.0	2.8	72.6	2.4	0.9	- 13.8
Electrical Mach.	2,092.2	2.3	90.3	2.9	1.3	19.3
Transportation Equip.	1,892.6	2.1	17.5	0.6	0.3	- 47.3
Instruments	726.8	0.8	37.9	1.2	1.5	13.2
Miscellaneous Mfg.	410.7	0.5	25.1	0.8	1.6	9.7
NONDURABLES	8,056.0	8.8	396.4	12.8	1.5	124.8
Food	1,674.3	1.8	48.2	1.6	0.9	- 7.3
Tobacco	69.8	0.1	0.3	-0-	-0-	- 2.8
Textiles	822.5	0.9	19.0	0.6	0.7	- 8.8
Apparel	1,244.0	1.4	56.4	1.8	1.3	13.2
Paper	687.8	0.8	31.2	1.0	1.3	6.5
Printing/Publishing	1,265.8	1.4	57.5	1.9	1.4	14.3
Chemicals	1,107.3	1.2	129.0	4.2	3.5	92.0
Petroleum	215.6	0.2	11.9	0.4	2.0	5.7
Rubber/Plastics	736.1	0.8	37.0	1.2	1.5	12.3
Leather	233.0	0.3	5.9	0.2	0.7	- 3.4
NONMANUFACTURING	70,933.0	77.9	2,314.9	75.0	1.0	- 89.0
Mining	1,132.0	1.2	2.4	0.1	0.1	- 34.6
Construction	4,176.0	4.6	109.2	3.5	0.8	- 32.8
Trans./Pub. Util.	5,157.0	5.7	192.5	6.2	1.1	16.6
Trade	20,551.0	22.6	690.1	22.4	1.0	- 7.3
Fin./Ins./Real Estate	5,301.0	5.8	161.4	5.2	0.9	- 17.6
Services	18,592.0	20.4	635.2	20.6	1.0	5.6
Government	16,024.0	17.6	524.2	17.0	1.0	- 18.9

* In thousands.

NOTE: 1981 data were used because 1982 U.S. annual average data was unavailable on 1982 benchmark. All data use 1981 benchmark.

SOURCE: New Jersey Data: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Planning and Research.

United States Data: Supplement to Employment and Earnings: Revised Establishment Data, June 1982.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
LABOR SURPLUS AREAS*
ELIGIBLE FOR FEDERAL PROCUREMENT PREFERENCE
FROM JUNE 1, 1982 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1982

Eligible Labor Surplus Areas	Civil Jurisdictions Included
Atlantic County	Atlantic County
Bayonne City	Bayonne City in Hudson County
Cape May County	Cape May County
Balance of Cumberland County	Cumberland County less Vineland City
Elizabeth City	Elizabeth City in Union County
Balance of Hudson County	Hudson County less Bayonne City, Jersey City, and Union City
Jersey City	Jersey City in Hudson County
Newark City	Newark City in Essex County
Balance of Ocean County	Ocean County less Brick Township and Dover Township
Passaic City	Passaic City in Passaic County
Paterson City	Paterson City in Passaic County
Sussex County	Sussex County
Trenton City	Trenton City in Mercer County
Union City	Union City in Hudson County
Vineland City	Vineland City in Cumberland County

*All jurisdictions with a population of at least 50,000 are considered for classification as labor surplus areas.

The annual classifications are based on an average of each area's unemployment rate for the previous two calendar years. (January 1980 through December 1981 is the period used for the current listing.) By using this reference period, it is possible to target Federal procurement contracts into areas experiencing high structural unemployment, that is, unemployment relatively long-term in nature and due primarily to workers' lack of skills rather than to cyclical factors.

To be included in the annual listing, an area must have had an unemployment rate during the two-year reference period that was 20 percent above the national average unemployment rate for the same period.

The national average unemployment rate for calendar years 1980 and 1981 was 7.5 percent. The qualifying unemployment rate used in classifying labor surplus areas for the current listing, therefore, was 9.0 percent (1.20 times 7.5 percent).

The department may waive the eligibility criteria when a sudden and unforeseen rise in unemployment occurs that was not reflected in the reference period. Such instances can arise due to natural disasters, plant closings, contract cancellations, and so forth, that have a substantial impact on the areas's unemployment.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
ESTIMATED OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT, PROJECTIONS AND JOB OPENINGS

OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	EMPLOYMENT 1980		EMPLOYMENT 1990		EMPLOYMENT CHANGE 1980-1990		AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980-1990			
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	GROWTH	SEPARATIONS
TOTAL ALL OCCUPATIONS	3254500	100.00	3748700	100.00	494200	15.18	171420	100.00	49410	122010
PROFESSIONAL AND TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS	550300	16.91	681300	18.17	131000	23.81	31310	18.27	13100	18210
MANAGERS AND OFFICERS	347200	10.67	386300	10.31	39100	11.28	17300	10.09	3920	13380
SALES WORKERS	210300	6.46	241700	6.45	31400	14.94	12250	7.15	3140	9110
CLERICAL WORKERS	705200	21.67	831300	22.18	126100	17.87	40560	23.66	12600	27960
CRAFT AND KINDRED WORKERS	343900	10.57	377900	10.08	34000	9.89	14120	8.24	3400	10720
OPERATIVES	464900	14.29	482500	12.87	17600	3.79	16180	9.44	1760	14420
SERVICE WORKERS	442500	13.60	546200	14.57	103700	23.43	33560	19.58	10370	23190
LABORERS,EXCEPT FARM	190200	5.84	201400	5.37	11200	5.88	6140	3.58	1120	5020

SOURCE: New Jersey Department of Labor
Division of Planning and Research
Office of Demographic and Economic Analysis
February 1983

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PROGRAM IN NEW JERSEY

New Jersey's unemployment compensation program provides temporary financial assistance to workers who have lost their jobs through no fault of their own. The regular State Unemployment Compensation Insurance (UI) program provides up to 26 weeks of benefits. In 1982, the maximum weekly benefit amount payable to a claimant was $145. Claimants will receive $158 per week for claims filed in 1983. The Extended Benefits (EB) program provides a maximum of 13 additional weeks of coverage during periods of high unemployment.

DEFINITION OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of insured unemployed does not represent the total number of unemployed workers. Although there are other unemployment insurance programs, these data represent only the workers collecting benefits under the New Jersey Unemployment Compensation Law. Workers not covered include self-employed, unpaid family members, and certain agricultural and domestic workers. Covered employees must have had wages of at least $30 in each of 20 weeks or have earned at least $2,200 during their base year to be eligible for benefits. In addition, covered employees who are out of work can be disqualified from collecting benefits for reasons such as voluntarily leaving work without good cause, misconduct, failure to accept suitable work, labor dispute, or fraud. In order to collect benefits, claimants must be able, available, and actively seeking work. When covered workers exhaust all of their regular U.I. benefits, they are dropped from the count of insured unemployed.

SOURCE OF DATA

The breakdowns by characteristics are derived from a 3% sample survey of claimants taken in all New Jersey claims offices, usually during the week that includes the 19th of each month, and reflect actual insured unemployment for the preceding week, i.e., the week including the 12th of the month. These data represent insured unemployment only under the regular 26-week state unemployment insurance program.

APPENDIX B

EXPLANATION OF TERMS AND CONCEPTS

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE: The sum of the total resident employed (exclusive of the armed forces) and the unemployed.

TOTAL RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT: The sum of agricultural, nonagricultural wage and salary, domestics employed in private households, self-employed, and unpaid family workers, adjusted to eliminate double counting of persons holding more than one job and adjusted to those who reside in the labor area regardless of where they work.

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT: The sum of persons receiving unemployment insurance benefits, jobless persons who have exhausted unemployment insurance benefits, persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who are not working, unemployed persons not eligible for unemployment insurance, idle workers not covered by any compensation program and unemployed persons newly entering or reentering the labor force. To be counted as unemployed, a person must be willing and able to work, and be actively seeking work unless he is expected to be recalled to a job or is starting on a job within four weeks.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE: The percent derived by dividing the total number of unemployed by the civilian labor force.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT. Includes all full-time and part-time employees of all classes (including employees on paid vacations or paid sick leave) who work in or receive compensation from nonagricultural establishments located within the labor area, regardless of the employee's residence, for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Employment data are adjusted to the latest benchmarks and industry data are classified in accordance with the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (SMSA): A term applied by the U.S. Bureau of the Budget to counties or aggregations or counties that have one or more central core cities and meet specified criteria of population, population density, commuting patterns, and social and economic integration.

LABOR MARKET AREA (LMA): An area that consists of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory within commuting distance. It is an economically integrated geographical unit in which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. In New Jersey most large labor market areas are the same as SMSAs. The exception is the interstate Philadelphia, PA-Camden, NJ SMSA containing five counties in Pennsylvania and three in New Jersey. This state treats the three-county New Jersey portion as a separate New Jersey labor market area.

BENCHMARK: The latest comprehensive count. The benchmarking process of employment estimates, for instance, annually adjusts each segment of the total employment estimates to the latest, most comprehensive sets of data which are not available on a month-to-month basis during the course of the year.

LABOR FORCE NEW AND REENTRANTS: Those individuals seeking work (classified as unemployed) who are entering the labor force for the first time (graduates, school dropouts, housewives), or who are reentering after a lapse in labor force participation (housewives, persons who have been on extended leaves without pay, pensioners seeking employment).

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT: Each of the labor force components, employment and unemployment volume are statistically modified to yield "seasonally adjusted" series. Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique which is made to compensate for predictable fluctuations that recur more or less regularly every year in a time series. They include such things as harvests, school schedules, and weather. These fluctuations can be so strong as to distort the underlying changes in trends. Therefore, seasonal adjustment facilitates the evaluation of more important underlying reasons for month-to-month changes.

DEMAND FOR LABOR: Job openings available in an occupation, including expansion demand (new jobs) and replacement demand (workers leaving the labor force).

SUPPLY: Labor workers seeking employment in an occupation.

ENTRY LEVEL: A beginning job that requires little or no experience, but may require a minimum amount of training or education for the specific position.

HIGH TURNOVER OCCUPATION: One in which there are numerous openings because of a high rate of quits and/or discharges.

JOURNEYMAN: A generic term used to describe a fully qualified worker at a trade.

OCCUPATION: The name or title of a job that identifies the various activities and functions of the worker.

QUALIFIED: Able to meet education, experience, and performance standards set by the employer.

SEASONAL FACTORS: The fluctuations in occupational demand resulting from varying cycles in individual industries and/or combinations of industries, such as weather conditions, holidays, and the start or end of vacation seasons.

SHORTAGE: Too few applicants with the required experience and ability to fill openings in an occupation within a reasonable time.

SURPLUS: More available applicants than there are jobs.

STATIC LABOR MARKET: Few applicants and few openings.